FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 24 JANUARY 25, 1932 No. 4

FEATURE ARTICLE

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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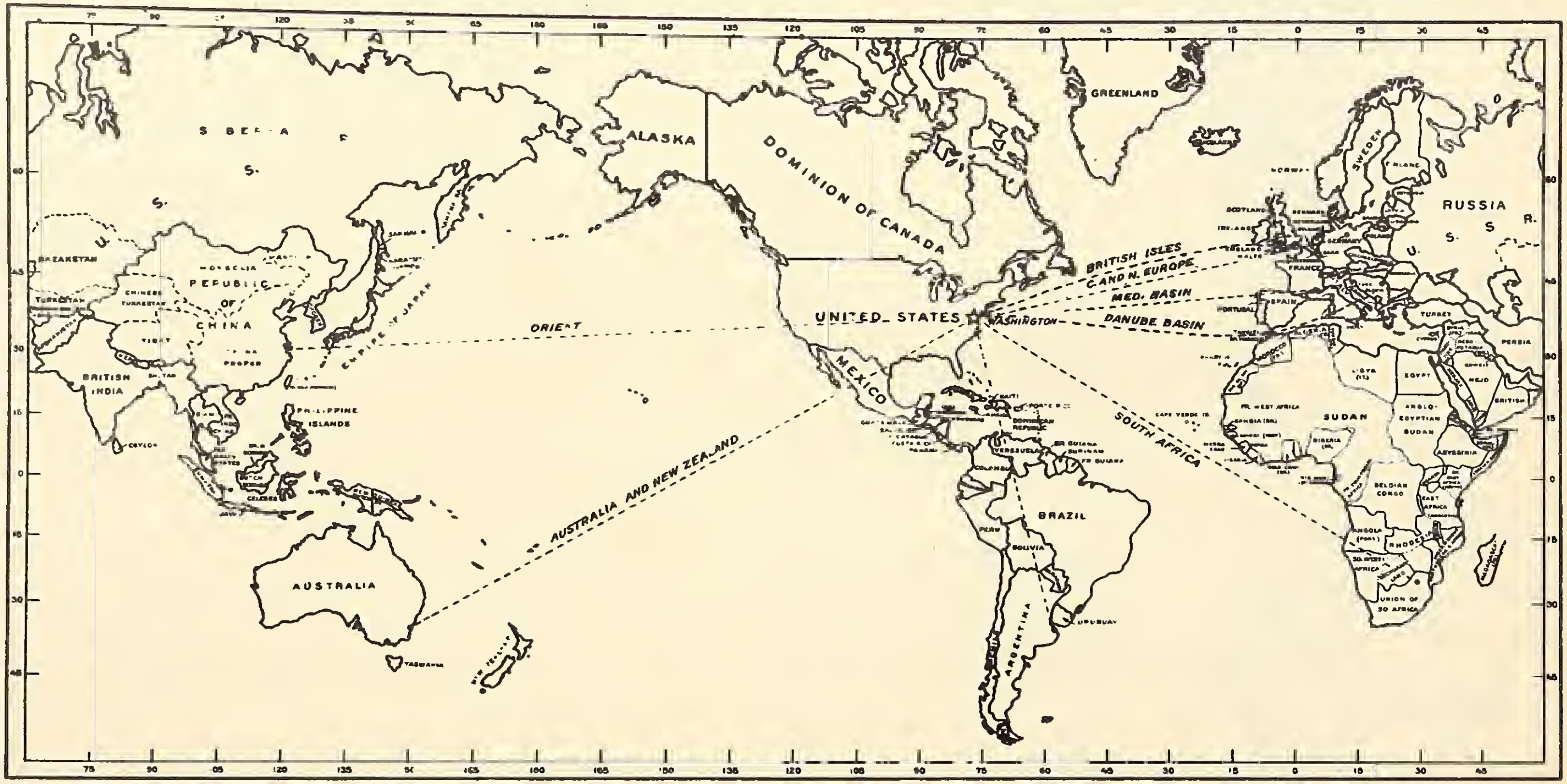
OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



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London, England
Berlin, Germany
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TERRITORY COVERED

British Isles
Central & Northern Europe
Danube Basin
Mediterranean Basin
China and Japan
South America
South Africa
Australia and New Zealand

COMMODITY SPECIALISTS

Cotton	Cairo, Egypt
Cotton –	Kobe, Japan
Fruit	London, England
Grain	London, England
Tobacco	Berlin, Germany
Wool and Livestock	London, England

L A T E C A B L E S

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Final 1931 Canadian production estimates in bushels with last year's production in parenthesis: Wheat 304,144,000 (397,872,000); oats 328,278,000 (423,148,000); barley 67,382,000 (135,160,000); rye 5,322,000 (22,018,000); flaxseed 2,565,000 (4,399,000); potatoes 87,172,000 (80,407,000). (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, January 22.)

First forecast wheat acreage Punjab (India) 10,758,000 acres compared with 10,709,000 reported at corresponding time a year ago and 10,641,000 acres as the 1931 final estimate. Sowings commenced at usual time this season and crop condition now estimated 95 per cent normal. The Punjab accounts for about one-third of the total wheat acreage; see table, page 146 for wheat acreage in India and Punjab in recent years. The "condition" column in the table should read "Condition in per cent of normal". (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, January 19.)

Italy domestic wheat milling quota revised effective February 1 to 20 per cent hard wheat and 70 per cent soft wheat. This is the first change in milling quota for soft wheat since July 2, 1931 when the law became effective requiring the milling of 95 per cent all domestic wheats. The domestic quota for hard wheat was changed to 75 per cent by decree in October and to 50 per cent on January 1, 1932. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, January 21.)

Germany new butter tariff effective January 23 autonomous non-treaty countries 170 marks per 100 kilos (18.4 cents per pound) others 100 (10.8 cents) but most favored nations have a contingent of 5,000 metric tons yearly at 50 marks (5.40 cents per pound) basis existing Finnish treaty. Argentine, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden must pay 15 per cent of butter values equivalent to 36 marks (3.9 cents per pound) as additional dumping duty. Tariff formerly 50 marks (5.4 cents per pound). On January 20, an emergency decree was established authorizing the government to levy an additional tariff on goods imported from depreciated currency countries. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, January 21.)

Union of South Africa export subsidy increased to 25 per cent on wool and mohair and 20 per cent for fresh fruit, eggs and meat. Previous rate generally about 10 per cent of actual or approximate value. Also see "Foreign Crops and Markets" December 14, 1931, p. 985. (Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria, January 19.)

Frost damage Mexican west coast reduced volume of fresh tomato shipments. Green peas also considerably damaged. (Consul Yost, Nogales, January 18.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

European autumn sowings

Total winter grain sowings in Russia this season were 96,863,000 acres against 100,076,000 acres a year ago, 97,362,000 in 1929-30 and 92,035,000 acres in 1928-29, states a cable of January 14 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. On page 969 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for December 14 a report from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service was quoted as stating that fall sowings of winter wheat in Ukraine this season were nearly 16 per cent larger than last year. Ukraine accounts for almost half of the winter wheat acreage of the U.S.S.R.

The area sown to winter wheat in Poland last fall was 96.7 per cent of the 1930 acreage or about 3,717,000 acres. The area sown to winter rye was 100.4 per cent of last year or 14,179,000 acres. In Italy a trade source places the winter wheat acreage at 12,070,000 acres for the harvest of the coming year. An official English report stated that winter grains in that country were satisfactory. A trade source is of the opinion that some increase in acreage will be shown. See page 146 for table on current season's winter wheat and rye acreage figures received to date.

European crop conditions

At the beginning of January, Prussia reported generally satisfactory crop conditions, according to a cable of January 14 from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. Wheat was slightly damaged by frosts. At the end of December winter wheat, winter rye and winter barley in Austria were above average, with winter wheat reported somewhat delayed. There was some rodent and insect damage to crops in France, but conditions apparently were satisfactory.

Russian grain procurings

Procurings of grain in the U.S.S.R. up to January 1 were 89.6 per cent of the yearly plan for the total Union, which percentage was 3.1 per cent above last year at the same date. Ukraine was lagging behind, however, according to Mr. Steere. Procurings on January 5 in per cent of the yearly plan were: middle Volga region, 100; Ural region, 89; central fertile region, 92; Ukraine, 80; north Caucasus, 92.

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World production summary

Wheat production in the 41 countries now reported for 1931 totals 3,547,088,000 bushels, 97.5 per cent as much as produced in those same countries in 1930. Rye production in 1931 was 804,345,000 bushels in the 25 countries reported as compared with 985,767,000 bushels produced in the preceding year. See production tables, pages 147 and 150.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

Continental European wheat markets generally were firmer during the week ended January 13, though activity continued small, according to Mr. Steere. The trade was complaining of the reduced allotments of foreign exchange curtailing imports. Holland showed good interest in Plate wheats. Belgium was fairly active with moderate advance in prices. The French market was weaker due to reduced inquiry from the southern section. The domestic market in Italy was fairly active and prices were still rising. Czechoslovakia was very quiet and prices weaker. The market in Austria continued quiet, mills were supplied and flour sales were stagnant. Germany reported rising prices for both wheat and rye with offers continuing small and mills insufficiently supplied. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on January 13 was $1.45 compared with $1.43 the previous week. Rye prices were $1.20 and $1.13 respectively.

Japan (Tokyo)

The Japanese market for American wheat remains unfavorable, according to cabled advices from Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. Australian wheat continues to be quoted lower than American wheat due partly to the exchange situation. Wheat prices on January 5 at Tokyo mills, with last year's prices in parenthesis, were: Western white #2, 98 cents ($1.11); Canadian #5, 81 cents (99); Australian F.A.Q. 80 cents ($1.02); domestic standard grade, 79 cents ($1.03); Portland wheat c.i.f. Yokohama, 70 cents (74), duty and landing charges excluded.

November wheat imports in 1931, with 1930 figures in parenthesis were as follows: United States, 124,000 bushels (1,002,000); Canada, 225,000 bushels (400,000) and Australia, 957,000 bushels (167,000). Total flour exports for November were 64,000 barrels of 196 pounds against 155,000 barrels for November 1930. The domestic flour market was strong on January 5, with the wholesale price at mills quoted at $1.03 per bag.

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of 49 pounds. Last year's price at the same time was $1.86. Export requirements were fairly good, but available stocks were larger than normal. Additional mill activity is attributed to an advance in flour prices following the departure of Japan from the gold standard.

China (Shanghai and Tientsin)

The tone of the wheat market at Shanghai was not strong, due to the heavy stocks of foreign wheat, the slow flour market, tight money and arrivals of flood relief wheat, according to a cable on January 13 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. The recently weakened exchange was also a minor factor in the weaker market tone. Prices of American wheat were much above Australian with little chance of business as a result. Imports for the total crop year, exclusive of flood relief wheat, may equal or slightly exceed last year's imports on account of the heavy imports early in the season when normally little wheat is imported and mills are grinding mostly native wheat, but import requirements during the remainder of the year are estimated as being much less than last year.

Trade information indicates that about 200,000 tons of new Australian wheat have been contracted for and perhaps 50,000 tons more will be bought. Purchases of Canadian wheat are expected to amount to only a few cargoes. One estimate places it at 8 cargoes for the remainder of the season.

Up to the 10th of January, 22 ships of flood relief wheat from the United States had arrived and all of the wheat was forwarded to interior points except a small quantity of replacement wheat. Some of the flood relief flour was stored at Shanghai. A deal was closed at Shanghai for the sale of about one-third of the 75,000 tons of flood relief wheat that is to be sold to permit exchange for other grains, mostly in Wei valley and Hunan. The wheat sold consisted of the 2 cargoes arriving about January 13. The sale of the greater part of the 75,000 tons of wheat at Shanghai during the coming weeks will have some depressing effect on the market for other wheat. Flour demands from Tientsin slackened some during the past month due to the disturbed conditions there, but recently showed improvement. Spot prices at Shanghai were about equal to last month while future prices were again strengthening and approaching those of last month. The improved local demand due to the approach of New Year in China was also a factor.

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Imports of foreign wheat at Shanghai for November and December respectively were: United States, 3,518,000 bushels, 1,829,000; Canada, 538,000, 353,000; Australia, 2,827,000, 820,000; Russian, 256,000, 273,000. Only a small quantity of foreign wheat has been imported since January 1.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai were: Australian for April and May shipment, 52 cents per bushel; Canadian No. 3, 56 cents, No. 4 55 cents; American wheat, 66 cents; Chinese wheat 48 cents, for February delivery, 50 cents, for March delivery 50 cents. The price of flour was 60 cents per bag of 49 pounds, for February delivery 61 cents and for March delivery 62 cents. At this price of flour buyers considered Australian wheat should be about 51 cents per bushel. Australian wheat was near parity with flour prices at Shanghai but other foreign wheats were much above.

The Tientsin flour market, in common with all other markets, was depressed during November as a result of the local disturbances but recovered favorably in December and local production increased, according to advices from Consul General Lockhart at Tientsin. Arrivals of flour totaled 238,000 barrels against 225,000 barrels in November. About 98 per cent of the arrivals in December were of Shanghai milled flour. Clearances through customs of wheat flour from abroad fell to 15,000 barrels, the lowest monthly total in five years. Local mill production reached 150,000 barrels against 79,000 barrels in November and 210,000 in October.

Stocks of wheat flour remained practically unchanged at 414,000 barrels at the end of December. Prices of flour from Shanghai and abroad declined slightly during the month but those of locally milled flour remained unchanged. Due to the low price of Shanghai milled flour it is not profitable to import flour from abroad and the local mills are believed to be operating at a loss. The average wholesale price of wheat flour, exwarehouse, Tientsin packed in bags of 49 pounds net, in terms of U.S. currency per barrel at the end of December were: American club straight, $2.89; Canadian first clear and Japanese, $2.69; Shanghai milled, $2.66; Tientsin milled, first grade, $3.22, second grade, $3.13, third grade, $3.03.

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Movement to market

United States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour, July 1 to Jan. 9, 1930-31 and 1931-32 a/

Item	July 1,1930 to Jan.10,1931	July 1,1931 to Jan.9,1932	Week ended Jan.10 1931	Week ended Dec.26 1931	Week ended Jan.2 1932	Week ended Jan.9, 1932
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports, domestic b/	89,785	82,486	665	1,501	1,468	1,359
Imports, from Canada c/	11,947	8,071	370	93	17	223
Net exports	77,838	74,415	295	1,408	1,451	1,136

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat August 1 to Jan. 8, 1930-31 and 1931-32

Item	Aug.1,1930 to Jan.9,1931	Aug.1,1931 to Jan.8,1932	Week ended Jan.9 1931	Week ended Dec.30 1931	Week ended Jan.8 1932
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Stocks in store;					
Western Gr. Insp. Div			154,410	153,791	155,196
Total Canada.			213,435	194,426	194,949
Receipts:					
Ft.Wm. and Pt. Arthur	118,135	90,176	1,731	1,411	1,412
Vancouver.	37,628	30,420	1,724	1,972	2,784
Shipments:					
Ft.Wm. and Pt.Arthur	116,221	87,240	358	6	22
Vancouver.	32,667	27,859	2,176	2,846	2,782

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

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Wheat prices

Future prices at North American markets were higher January 16 than a week earlier. Liverpool and Buenos Aires futures were lower than a week before. At Chicago May futures closed at 59 cents per bushel on January 16 as compared with 57 cents on January 9. Kansas City May futures were up two cents from 49 to 51 cents per bushel. Minneapolis May futures advanced from 68 to 69 cents during the week, and Winnipeg from 53 to 54 cents. At Liverpool, May futures closed at 55 cents on January 16 as compared with 57 cents a week earlier. At Buenos Aires, March futures declined from 44 to 42 cents during the week.

Cash prices during the week ended January 15 at the principal United States markets averaged from 3 cents higher to one cent lower than for the previous week. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City averaged 53 cents for the week ended January 15 as compared with 52 cents for the previous week. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis registered a 3 cent advance from 74 to 77 cents. No. 2 Amber Durum averaged 86 cents for the week which was the same as the average for the week ended January 8. No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis declined one cent from an average of 57 cents for the week ended January 8. Western white at Seattle averaged 64 cents for the week ended January 8 as compared with 65 cents per bushel for the week ended January 1. All classes and grades at six markets advanced from an average of 59 cents for the week ended January 8 to an average of 61 cents for the week ended January 15. See table, page 148.

Italy continues to push wheat production

Wheat production in Italy advanced from 170,144,000 bushels in 1924 to 260,125,000 bushels in 1929, a record figure, and 248,017,000 bushels in 1931. The decline of 1931 below the 1929 figure is attributed largely to less favorable growing conditions which reduced the yield per acre. Under the plan of the "Battle of wheat" inaugurated some six years ago, production is to be advanced another 55 or 60 million bushels, according to Consul C. P. Kuybendall at Naples. The government is urging more intensive methods of cultivation and the utilization of new areas resulting from reclamation projects. The average yield per acre during the past six years is about 15 per cent above that of the previous six year period.

Sicily, which accounts for a considerable part of Italy's wheat crop, has made greater progress in the "Wheat battle" than has Italy as a whole, according to Consul F. C. Gowen at Palermo. The total average annual production of wheat in Sicily for the years 1926-1931 was 41 per cent more than the annual average for the preceding six years and 38 per cent above the average yield of the 1909-1914 period. The average production for all Italy for the years 1926-1931 was 21 per cent over the average for 1920-1925 and 25 per cent above the 1904-1914 period. In view of the still somewhat primitive agricultural methods which are in use in certain parts of

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Sicily and since a large portion of the land is unfit for agricultural purposes there is no doubt that a greater effort was necessary on the part of Sicily to raise its average wheat yield per acre than was required of Italy as a whole. Much remains to be done in the modernization of Sicily's agriculture, particularly in the use of up to date farm implements and fertilizers, but noteworthy results have been accomplished in recent years. Tables showing the acreage and production of wheat for all Italy from 1920 to 1931 and showing wheat acreage, production and yield per acre by departments for the year 1931 are found on page 149.

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FEED GRAINS

Corn

The 1931 corn production in 22 countries reported, including a slight decrease in the previous estimate for Spain, and an increase of more than 300,000 bushels in the previous estimate for Syria and Lebanon, totals 3,385,688,000 bushels. This figure is more than 19 per cent above the 1930 production in those countries. See corn production table, page 151.

Exports of corn from the principal exporting countries since November 1 have been about 67 per cent above the shipments during the preceding season. Argentine exports, which had declined somewhat during the past few weeks, again increased, amounting to more than 6,000,000 bushels. Prices of both United States and Argentine corn during the week ended January 8 remained practically at the level of the preceding week. See tables showing corn trade and prices, pages 152 and 153.

Mill grindings of corn in Canada, August - November, 1931 amounted to 701,000 bushels compared with 746,000 bushels during those months of 1930. Mill production of corn flour and meal totaled 9,195,000 pounds against 7,399,000 pounds during August - November, 1930.

Barley

The 1931 barley production in 39 countries reported, including slight increases in the previous estimates for Spain, Syria and Lebanon, totals 1,213,642,000 bushels, a figure more than 15 per cent below the 1930 production in those countries. See barley production table page 151.

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The January 1 condition of the winter barley crop in Austria for the 1932 harvest was 103 per cent of the average for the past five years, compared with 100 per cent on January 1 last year.

Exports of barley from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have been 41.5 per cent below the shipments during those periods of the preceding season, largely on account of the greatly decreased exports from the Danubian countries. United States exports during the week ended January 8 remained at about the same level. In Europe, barley prices have been better sustained than the prices of the other feed grains. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 152 and 153.

Farm stocks of winter barley in Germany on December 15, 1931 were larger than on the same date in 1930. Stocks of winter and spring barley available for sale also were above those of last year. See table, page 153.

Mill grindings of barley in Canada, August - November, 1931 amounted to 490,000 bushels, compared with 433,000 bushels during those months of 1930. Stocks of barley in Canada on January 8 amounted to 11,661,000 bushels compared with 31,141,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Oats

The 1931 oats production in the 33 countries reported totals 3,225,617,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 7 per cent from the 1930 production in those countries. See oats production table, page 151.

Exports of oats from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have been 15.5 per cent above the shipments of the preceding season. United States prices during the week ended January 8 remained at about the level of the preceding month. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 152 and 153.

Farm stocks of oats in Germany on December 15, 1931 exceeded the stocks of the same date a year ago. Stocks available for sale, however, were smaller than last year. See table, page 153.

Mill grindings of oats in Canada, August - November, 1931 totaled 5,271,000 bushels compared with 4,131,000 bushels during those months of 1930. Mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats amounted to 70,709,000 pounds against 55,229,000 pounds during August - November, 1930. Stocks of oats in Canada on January 8 amounted to 15,891,000 bushels compared with 14,676,000 bushels on that date last year.

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Russian cereal production below last year

Although official estimates of the 1931 Russian wheat crop have so far been unavailable, it now appears possible to approximate a figure for 1931 total cereal production. A figure was given for the average yield of all cereals in 1931, which amounted to 7.6 metric centners per hectare or 678 pounds per acre (speech of the Chairman of the State Planning Board of U.S.S.R. which was made at a session of the Central Executive Committee of U.S.S.R. and reported in "Economic Life", December 27, 1931). If this yield is applied to the estimated 1930-31 area planted to all cereals, a figure of 87,500,000 short tons is obtained for the outturn of the Russian grain crop in 1931. This figure, however, is likely to prove too large because the sown, and not harvested area for which data are not available, was taken as a basis for calculation. Downward revisions of yields and acreage, therefore, and adjustment of the acreage for abandonment due to winter killing and other causes which apparently was heavy last year, would result in a lower figure for Russian cereal production. It is significant, however, that even on the basis of an admittedly high estimate the Russian 1931 grain crop would be some 9 per cent below the 1930 crop, which was estimated at 96,300,000 short tons, according to an official report in "Planned Economy", No. 12, 1930.

No figures are available for the 1931 production of wheat alone. In 1930, however, wheat constituted 34 per cent of the total Russian cereal crop. It is likely that the 1931 wheat crop suffered a heavier decrease than the total grain crop, in view of the late sowings and unfavorable growing and harvesting conditions in a number of important wheat regions. It was stated by the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars that the following regions suffered from the effects of a drought: Middle and Lower Volga, Ural, Kazakstan, and western Siberia. ("Economic Life", December 26, 1931.) Unofficial reports also indicated unfavorable conditions in North Caucasus and eastern Ukraine and generally lower yields than last year in the wheat belt.

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RICE

Rice acreage increased in Madras

According to the report of December 12 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Madras, India, the area planted with rice up to the end of November, 1931 was 10,360,000 acres compared with 10,105,000 acres on the

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corresponding date last year, an increase of 2.5 per cent. The Madras Presidency represents about 13 per cent of the total rice area in India. The first crop in Madras has been harvested and normal yields were reported except in one eastern and one western district, where heavy rains and floods affected the crop adversely and a few districts where insufficient rains and water-supply were reported.

Southeast Asia has less rice for export

The quantity of rice available for export in French Indo-China this year is about the same as last year, according to a cable of January 15 from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. In Siam and Burma, however, available export quantities are placed about 20 per cent below last year, Mr. Dawson reports. The statement for Burma is supported by a cable of January 16 from the Calcutta Bureau of Statistics which places the Burmese exportable surplus of cleaned rice at 2,433,000 long tons, against 3,153,000 long tons last year.

China needs larger rice imports this year

Chinese rice mills will require more imported rice than usual this crop year, according to a cable of January 15 from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. It is estimated that the Chinese commercial rice crop will be short of a normal outturn by about 10 to 15 per cent as a result of floods, although the shortage is considerably offset by heavy stocks of last year's rice. The imports required by Shanghai are estimated at 866,664,000 pounds, of which about 399,999,000 pounds have already been booked for spring delivery. October to December arrivals were 226,660,000 pounds. South China will require larger imports than usual. The average price of imported rice at Shanghai was 1.3 cents per pound. The wholesale price of Chinese rice, No. 1 grade, 1.6 cents; common grade, 1.56 cents per pound.

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COTTON

Improved cotton demand on European markets

Demand for raw cotton at Liverpool was reported greatly improved especially for Russian cottons during the week ended January 15. Sales of about 60,000 bales of Russian cotton were reported. American middling

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advanced to 7.86 cents per pound, an increase of 30 points over the previous week, while Indian Oomra #1 was up 44 points to 7.63 cents per pound. The spread between these two cottons is now only 33 points compared with 3.24 cents a year ago. See price table, page 155. Speculation was restricted but continued investment buying was noted. At Manchester increased demand for foreign cotton was also reported with big sales of Russian cotton featuring in the week's trade. Increased activity in Peruvian and Egyptian uppers appeared. The yarn and cloth demand likewise improved with more anticipation of a larger cloth inquiry for India and China. At the Havre market, more price fixing and forward sales were reported. The demand situation at Bremen, however, was practically unchanged from the previous week.

Chinese cotton mills continue active

The Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai are active, but curtailment in the Japanese section of the industry at present appears to be about 20 per cent, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai dated January 14, 1932. There has been slight curtailment in operations of Japanese mills at Tientsin and Tsingtao. Arrivals of foreign cotton at Shanghai during the quarter ended December, have been about double those of last year, but arrivals of native cotton have been only about 12 per cent of those of last year, due chiefly to the low prices of foreign cotton and to a decrease in the crop of domestic cotton. Arrivals from sections having a crop larger than last year have also been smaller than a year ago. Total arrivals of all cotton at Shanghai are somewhat below the same quarter last year, and stocks of raw cotton at Shanghai at present are not considered heavy.

The total mill consumption of cotton in China for the quarter just ended was stated to have been about the same as a year ago. It is estimated that the consumption of mills in China for the year ending September 30, 1932, will be: American 950,000 bales of 500 pounds, Indian 350,000 bales and Chinese 800,000, or a total about equal to that of last year. The increase in American is due to the low price in relation to Indian and Chinese. A definite increase is reported in the spinning of higher count yarns this year due to cheap American cotton, with resultant decreased demand for Chinese cotton for lower count yarn, which would ordinarily be in demand at this time. The prices of Chinese cotton remain too high to interest millers and less than the usual portion of the commercial crop has arrived in Shanghai.

The yarn market has an uncertain tone, Mr. Dawson states, due to the gloomy political outlook and the approach of the Chinese New Year,

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with tightness prevailing in the money market. Demand from the interior is not strong and it appears that the demand for all China may be somewhat less than that of last year, due to decreased purchasing power. The market for piece goods has been quiet recently with little inquiry, due to foreign holidays and the approach of the Chinese New Year. The demand during the succeeding weeks depends upon the absence of major hostilities in the north and progress of reconstruction in the flooded areas. It is stated that the stocks in the interior are considered light.

Imports of cotton during November and December respectively are: American 75,768 bales of 478 pounds and 181,433; Indian 34,363 and 16,794. For this quarter imports of American total 368,201 bales and of Indian 81,784 bales. For the year it is believed imports of American cotton will reach nearly 1,000,000 bales. Commitments are heavy and some increase in buying is expected after the Chinese New Year. There is little tendency, it was said, to buy ahead for the new crop year although many have contracted for requirements for four or five months. The credit situation and the uncertainty of exchange are factors restricting distant commitments.

Egyptian ginnings below last year

It is estimated that 890,285 bales of cotton of 478 pounds net have been ginned in Egypt up to January 1, 1932, according to a cable received by the foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a decrease of 7.6 per cent under the 963,591 bales ginned at the same date last season. Of the total amount ginned to January 1, 170,700 bales were of the Sakellaridis variety compared with 223,988 bales ginned at the same date last year. The ginnings of other varieties is reported at 719,585 bales, a slight decrease under the 739,603 bales ginned to January 1, 1932.

Russian cotton procurements below plan

Cotton procurements in Soviet Russia in 1931, although larger than during the preceding year, lagged behind the government plans according to "Socialist Agriculture" of December 24, 1931. Ninety per cent of the crop was supposed to be harvested and procured by December according to the official program. It was carried out, however, by December 20 only to the extent of 60 per cent in Central Asia (Turkestan), the principal cotton growing section of Soviet Russia which accounts for about 65 per cent of the Russian acreage. The situation was more favorable in Transcaucasia, which accounts for about 10 per cent of the Russian acreage, and in which a third of the crop remained to be harvested and procured. A number of reasons, mostly pertaining to poor organization, are given for the non-execution of the plan. No official figures, however, are available on the size of the Russian 1931 crop. The figures of 1931 acreage were officially revised downwards from 5,824,000 to 5,281,000 acres, or about 1,400,000

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acres more than was planted in 1930. Intentions are to plant 6,022,000 acres for the 1932 crop according to "Economic Life" of December 26, 1931.

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SUGAR

Argentine sugar crop reduced

The total production of cane sugar in Argentina in 1931 is estimated at 381,124 short tons, compared with 420,595 short tons produced in 1930, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Charles L. Luedtke at Buenos Aires, quoting the National Sugar Association. The reported production of sugar in 1931 is less than that of the preceding year, but the consumption is also stated to have been less so that the supply of sugar on hand for consumption during 1932 will be slightly greater than the amount reported for January 1, 1931 which was given as 394,623 short tons.

The cane sugar industry in Argentina dates back to the Spanish Colonial period. However, during the past few years, efforts have been made to develop the beet sugar industry and two sugar beet factories have been established, one in the Province of San Juan and the other in the Territory of Rio Negro. The production for the year 1930, the first year in which commercial production is recorded, equalled 1,716 short tons, according to a report published by the Ministry of Agriculture. This production figure is based on a reported yield of 10.9 per cent, which is said to be considerably below what is regarded as a normal yield. In 1931 the entire sugar beet crop was almost a complete failure due to the heat and other factors. The factory in Rio Negro worked about 3,858 short tons of beets, yielding about 15 per cent of sugar. The factory in San Juan closed down, prior to 1931, because of financial difficulties, and has remained closed ever since. It is expected, however, to renew the planting of sugar beets in San Juan during the coming year. The Rio Negro factory expects a beet crop this season (1931-32) of about 33,069 short tons.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

European apple markets

Apple prices were higher on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, January 13, than a week earlier, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Supplies of both barreled and boxed apples were light. Inquiry was active for high grade barreled stock and moderate for boxed apples. The condition of the fruit was good. Supplies of barreled apples afloat for Liverpool are light and boxes moderate.

London prices on the whole were slightly higher than last week. The prices were ruling on about the same levels as at Liverpool for the first time in several weeks. Yorks were still somewhat higher but Albemarle Pippins sold at lower prices than at the latter port. Boxed Winesaps and Newtowns made somewhat higher prices at Liverpool than London. The London market evidenced considerable strength but was only interested in high quality barreled fruit. Demand for boxed apples was improved. The condition of the barrels and boxes was good. Supplies of both were moderate.

The light supplies of barreled apples offered at the Copenhagen auction Wednesday, January 13, met with a slow demand but prices were somewhat higher than for the preceding week, Mr. Motz reports. Inquiry was slightly better for the boxed supplies, which consisted of Washington Winesaps and Jonathans. Winesaps sold at about last week's prices but Jonathans registered some advance. The rate of exchange used in converting the prices this week was 18.7 cents per krone against 18.3 cents last week and par of exchange, 26.8 cents, at this time last year. Prices on the Hamburg market Thursday, January 14, were substantially the same as last week. About 15,600 boxes were offered against 29,000 boxes and 465 barrels last week and 9,700 boxes, 2,500 baskets and 8,500 barrels at this time last year. See Foreign Service releases F.S./A-400 and 401, January 15, 1932.

Argentina sends grapefruit to England

Two trial shipments of grapefruit were sent to London during the past season by the Central Argentine Railway, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Luedtke at Buenos Aires. The fruit was produced in the province of Tucuman. The capital of that province, which is located in the heart of the sugar and fruit district, is 788 miles

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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from Buenos Aires. The time of transit from Buenos Aires to England is 22 days. The shipments were reported as arriving in excellent condition. Argentine grapefruit arrives on local markets around May 1.

Low price paid for Argentine grapes

Table grapes were being sold on the vine in Argentina at the equivalent of 1.4 cents per pound late in December, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Luedtke at Buenos Aires. At par of exchange the reported price of 12 pesos per quintal (220.46 pounds) would amount to 2.3 cents per pound. The picking of the grapes and the packing for market is done by the purchaser. Total contract sales of grapes for shipments to the United States so far this season aggregated 85,000 cases. A case weighs about 22 pounds. Contract prices have ranged from 25 centavos national currency to 29 centavos per kilogram (about 2.91 to 3.38 cents per pound at exchange rates prevailing at the time of making contracts). Also see Foreign Service release F.S./F-102, December 24, 1931.

European almond situation during December

The demand for shelled almonds during December was comparatively good in Spain but poor in Italy according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. Due to the fact that Italian growers in general have been holding back on their almonds, prices in that market are too high in comparison with those in Spain. On January 13, the market was dull in both countries. With the exception of some selected qualities present prices were slightly under those of a month earlier. It is estimated that exports of shelled almonds from Spain from the beginning of the season to the end of December were about 133 per cent of those for the corresponding period last season while from Italy they were only 60 per cent of those for the corresponding period last year. Exports to the United States during this period were about the same as last year from Spain, but about 40 per cent under those of last year from Italy. Imports of almonds into Germany thus far this season are probably 20 per cent under last year but England and Holland have taken more.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Irish traders oppose duty on bacon

Opposition to the proposed Irish Free State import duties on bacon has been offered before the Free State Tariff Commission by members of the Irish Wholesale Provision Trade Association, according to Consul Leslie E. Woods at Cobh. Most of the Irish bacon curers, on the other

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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hand, support the duty proposal and declare themselves able to meet all domestic requirements. Rural areas are reported as favoring American bacon against domestic or Continental, the latter two being wanted in urban centers. During the first nine months of 1931, Irish imports of bacon and hams totaled 33,753,000 pounds, an increase of about 880,000 pounds over the corresponding 1930 period. Exports of bacon and hams, however, reached only 23,024,000 pounds during the 1931 period indicated, a decline of 5,513,000 pounds below the like months of 1930.

Hog production is unprofitable in Ireland at present, the consul reports. Heavy Continental supplies of pork in British markets have depressed prices paid to Irish producers at local markets or by bacon curing plants. There have been material reductions in the number of sows left per breeding, a situation to which a below-average potato yield has contributed. Producers, however, are being urged officially to avoid too drastic reductions in stock, in an effort to assure the domestic pork and bacon trade of a fairly constant hog supply. It is pointed out that evident reductions in Continental breeding operations suggest a better future market for domestic pork products.

Cuban import duties favor domestic beef industry

Since February, 1931, Cuban tariff policies have reduced the takings of imported beef, including that of the United States, according to Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. Other countries interested in the Cuban beef trade are Argentina and Uruguay.

During the past year there has been some expansion in the Cuban beef industry. Measures are now pending, however, to levy new taxes on the Cuban slaughtering establishments, including extra taxes on meat moving from one municipality or province to another. The effect of the new taxes is regarded as an important factor affecting Cuban interest in imported beef. Several countries, notably Uruguay, are still pressing for commercial treaty revisions which would favor the importing of jerked beef.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter prices in European markets irregular

The Copenhagen official butter quotation declined during the week ended January 14 from the equivalent, at current exchange rates of 17.3 cents a pound to 16.3 cents. London quotations declined slightly on Danish and Dutch while making some advance on most Southern Hemisphere butters. Further declines in New York prices during the week narrowed the margins as of January 14 over Copenhagen and over New Zealand butter in London. See table on page 157.

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GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES a/

Grain, principally corn, is produced in each of the 11 British South African countries. Of these countries, the Union of South Africa is by far the most important grain producing area though the other 10 countries b/ extending from the Cape of Good Hope to the headwaters of the Nile must be taken into consideration when appraising the present and potential grain production of South Africa. Government aid regulations are in force in many of the countries and have been exerting an influence on production. The character and extent of the population and available land are also important factors in the British South African grain situation. The European settled districts largely account for the commercial grain production.

The acreage and production of both corn and wheat have shown an upward trend in recent years, particularly in the expanding European districts. Wheat growing in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia has been particularly favored by government aid legislation and corn also in these countries is subject to certain government regulation. The area included by these 11 countries embraces many and varied kinds of soil and climatic conditions. The northern countries are located on or near the equator while the southern countries are on about the same latitude as Australia or northern Argentina. The cultivated crop area is as yet only a small part of the total land area of nearly 1 1/2 billion acres (U.S. about 2 billion acres). Much of the land is arid and covered with brush.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, Swaziland, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda Protectorate are very sparsely populated with persons of European origin, although they are rather thickly settled by natives. It is largely due to this fact that acreage estimates are not available for these countries and that production estimates frequently delayed are meager and only approximate. In the Union and Southwest Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, on the other hand, the European population is somewhat larger, especially in the Union and the commercial grain production is largely confined to these districts. Data are likewise more complete for the European settled districts.

Corn

Corn is not only the principal grain produced in the South African countries but is the only one which enters into the export trade in significant quantities from that area. Production, however, is not uniformly distributed and part of the surplus in some countries moves

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a/ Based largely on recent reports received from C.C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache, Pretoria, South Africa. b/ Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Southwest Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate. See map facing page 142 and tables, pages 143 to 145.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

into neighboring countries which may be deficit areas and hence all of the surplus does not enter the overseas trade. A total corn production for the 11 countries in 1929-30 is provisionally estimated by Agricultural Attache Taylor at Pretoria at about 111,000,000 bushels. Incomplete data on the 1930-31 crop which was harvested during the early summer months of 1931 (planted November and December of previous year) indicate a considerable reduction for the leading producing countries. Corn is a very important food article in South Africa, especially for the natives; kaffir corn is particularly used by the natives. The population at mining centers also contract for sizable quantities. Attempts are now being made in both the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for the commercial manufacture of alcohol from corn as a possible substitute to some extent for gasoline which now has to be imported, though only a small part of the total crop could be so used.

The Union of South Africa in 1929-30 accounted for about 80 million bushels of the 111 million estimated for the 11 countries. The 1930-31 crop was placed at around 56 million bushels. The production of corn has increased rapidly in the Union since 1910 although in recent years with the erratic fluctuations in crop production caused by drought, further tendency toward expansion, if any, has been concealed. Exports of corn and corn meal often total 20 million bushels or more annually, most of which is exported during the months of August, September and October.

Prices at Pretoria, Durban and Johannesburg, important Union cities during the past year have remained remarkably constant at about $2 per bag, (56 cents per bushel) largely influenced by legislation which requires that 33 1/3 per cent (for year ending May 30, 1932) of all corn purchased by dealers must be exported. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 31, 1931, p. 346.) Subsequent legislation makes the exports necessary within 60 days of the month in which purchases are made. Kaffir corn prices are reported almost twice as high as corn prices due to the popularity of this grain in the diet of the natives. Regular corn prices at Pretoria and Johannesburg have been somewhat higher than at Durban which is the port of shipment, thus reversing the usual relations between inland points and sea ports, though kaffir prices at the inland cities are lower than at the seaport. Despite the government export legislation and the relative high corn prices compared with other producing regions, stocks of corn are said to be burdensome. The Union of South Africa is almost unique among the British territories in still adhering to the gold standard, since prices are still directly comparable with those of other gold exchange countries and they enjoy no advantage in depreciated exchange.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

In the neighboring country of Southern Rhodesia corn occupies about three-fourths of the total crop area and was grown on 2,208 farms - also about three-fourths of the farms - in 1930-31. Corn is said to have been the chief crop produced by the natives even before the advent of white settlers. The production of corn by European farmers in Rhodesia since 1914 has increased materially, reaching nearly 7 million bushels in 1929-30. An average yield per acre of about 20 bushels is obtained though yields show a rather marked variation from year to year due largely to the erratic nature of the rainfall. About 90 per cent of the crop is grown in seven districts around the towns of Salisbury, Gwelo and Victoria. Producers in Southern Rhodesia have agreed to grow only white corn since the large flat white type not only meets with greatest favor among natives who live largely on corn meal but is also popular on the overseas markets. Government grades have been established. In 1930 net exports amounted to 2,750,000 bushels, 40 per cent of the year's production, and of which overseas markets took 77 per cent. Most of the balance went to Northern Rhodesia. The Farmers Cooperative Ltd., has been handling most of the corn crop for the farmers.

Production costs even with ox labor at 3 1/2 to 4 cents per day and native labor at 30 to 40 cents per day including rations are generally considered to be between 50 and 70 cents per bushel. The average value of corn exported in 1930 was only about 47 cents per bushel and when in 1931 prices threatened to drop to 20 cents per bushel the Legislative Assembly took action. The legislation passed (see "Foreign Crops and Markets" referred to above) has established local prices of approximately 68 cents per bushel and expects exports of around 1 million bushels at a price substantially lower per bushel. Corn production in Southern Rhodesia, it is believed, could be greatly increased if a price of 50 to 75 cents per bushel were obtainable. The uncertainty and doubt of receiving these prices in the export markets, however, has resulted in attempts to expand the cattle feeding industry in the country but as yet cattle diseases have prevented any marked development of this indirect corn export market.

Kenya Colony, one of the northern-most of the British South African countries, produced upwards of 7 million bushels of corn in 1929-30 and nearly 6 million in 1930-31 of which in the latter year the European farmers accounted for about 3.7 million bushels. Production in this colony has also been increasing in recent years. In 1930-31 some shift from wheat to corn was made. The estimated harvested acreage of corn in 1931 in the European districts, however, was about 3.6 per cent below that of 1930, most of the decrease being largely due to the damage by locusts during July and August. The locust infectation was reported one of the worst in recent years and appeared most marked in the inland and higher districts. In the native areas along the coast, corn harvest the past season began during August and good crops were realized

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

except where the June drought caused damage. Old corn in November was reported selling in Kenya Colony at 60 to 80 cents per 60 pounds and corn meal at 73 cents per 60 pounds. As Kenya is now off the gold standard, prices should tend to reflect the depreciated exchange.

In the adjoining Uganda Protectorate, an inland country, between 3 and 4 million acres are estimated to be in cultivated crops with cotton, cottonseed and coffee, the principal ones produced in export quantities. Corn is largely grown for domestic consumption. Mr. Taylor estimates a production for this Protectorate of about 8 million bushels. Corn production in Tanganyika Territory to the south of Kenya and Uganda is not reported in the official publication of that government, the only information being on exports which in 1929-30 was placed at 13,000 bushels. (Crop reduced by drought from previous year.) With a territory containing over 4 million natives, however, it is reasonable to suppose, states Agricultural Attache Taylor, that the production of corn in Tanganyika is even greater than the production in Kenya Colony. Though there is an upward tendency in the output of most of the important crops produced in the Territory, commercial corn production has always been of minor significance compared with sisal, cotton and coffee.

A similar situation regarding corn production estimates is noted for Bechuanaland Protectorate for which country only export statistics are available. Imports of corn and corn meal in Bechuanaland considerably exceed exports, imports being approximately 81,000 bushels in 1929-30 and 50,000 bushels in 1930-31. Kaffir corn is almost as important in the import and export statistics of the Protectorate as are corn and corn meal. The absence of reliable estimates for production in this South African country, however, is less troublesome than for Tanganyika since there were only 150,000 natives (1921) in the arid Bechuanaland Protectorate as compared with over 4 million natives in Tanganyika. Although the population of Bechuanaland is slightly greater than that of Swaziland, the production of corn, says Mr. Taylor, is probably less than the 230,000 bushels produced in the latter because of the more arid climate. It is essentially a pastoral country with rainfall too uncertain to enable grain to be grown very successfully. However, some grain is sown by the natives each year and when generous rains are received, surplus quantities are produced.

Northern Rhodesia, which partly borders on the eastern side of Bechuanaland, and has temperatures similar to those in the southwestern states of the United States raises only small quantities of corn. There are only about 400 farmers in this country as mining and trading are the principal occupations. Most of the European farmers raise corn and cattle and the natives also have small patches of corn and kaffir for their own use. The 1929-30 crop grown by European farmers amounted to 720,000 bushels.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

of which 130,000 bushels were kept on farms. About 40,000 bags (143,000 bushels) of corn and kaffir also finds its way from native patches into stores and commercial channels to supplement the European grown crop. Prices in 1930 in Northern Rhodesia were reported around 82 cents per bushel as against 90 cents the previous year. Marketing activities have been relatively favorable despite reduced mining activity, on account of an embargo on corn shipments from Southern Rhodesia (the source of most corn import requirement) following the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease there.

Of the remaining British South African countries, Nyasaland Protectorate produces no corn for export. It is an inland country and transportation costs are said to be so high as to prevent exports unless the selling price of the product is high. In 1929 corn acreage was reported at 3,845 acres and the production 53,000 bushels. Corn, however, is the principal food crop of the natives. Though Basutoland is next to the smallest of the 11 countries, the habitable area (about half) is the most thickly populated of any of the South African countries. In consequence, most of the arable soil is cultivated. Nearly 2 million bushels of corn were produced in 1929-30 and some exports have been made each year, especially since the railroad was constructed to the coast and reduced transportation costs.

Wheat

Wheat production in the 11 British South African countries is largely confined to the Union of South Africa, Kenya and Basutoland. No important quantities of wheat enter the export trade, (Basutoland alone produces a surplus) in fact, imports are usually required into the principal producing country. Production, however, as a result of government aid has shown marked increases in this area in recent years and has given a start to the industry in Southern Rhodesia. In the remaining countries which are largely populated by natives, wheat is a very minor crop where grown at all, due to the dominance of corn in the food diet.

Though the Union of South Africa has long been the principal wheat producing country of southern Africa, production has normally represented but 60 to 70 per cent of the country's requirements, which are about 12 million bushels. Since 1929-30, however, smaller and smaller imports have been required and according to present indications the 1931-32 crop which is being harvested, will practically equal the normal domestic requirements. This recent increase in production is the result of government assistance granted to the wheat producers, the latter now being the most

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

favored class of producer in the Union. Imports are not only limited to small quantities of hard wheat for blending, but producers are guaranteed a price of $1.65 per bushel for first quality wheat. Considerable shift in acreage to wheat is reported from barley and oats and to some extent grazing lands, the latter shift being influenced by the decline in sheep and wool prices.

Wheat farm management methods in the Union of South Africa follow a rather definite plan, according to a government report from there. A typical wheat farm in the Cape Town district near Malmesbury is said to contain about 1,600 acres, of which about 400 are in wheat, 190 in other crops, 760 in fallow and stubble lands and 250 in grazing and waste land. It is customary, the report says, for the farmer to sow about one-third or one-half of his cultivated land, while the remainder is either fallowed or used as stubble grazing. The voluntary crop on the fallow lands serves as pasture for the sheep, oxen and pigs during the growing season, April to November, while stubble lands are used for this purpose between harvesting and sowing seasons. A rotation is therefore usually two to three years long, in which stubble land and fallow constitute the second and third year. Oats may replace part of the wheat, though with the present premium on wheat little substitution appears likely. About 90 per cent of the rain (18 inches normal) falls during the winter months - April to September. Sowing is usually completed by the end of May or beginning of June. Plowing is the principal work during June, July and August. Before plowed lands are planted they are either plowed again or harrowed. Harvesting usually begins about the end of October and requires a month or six weeks. Grain binders are used and the shocked grain is eventually stacked to await the coming of the threshing machine. The average production last year on these farms was 13 bushels per acre of 5,200 bushels per farm. About 500 bushels are kept for seed and feed and 230 bushels for use in the home and for laborers on the average or typical farm.

The average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in the Malmesbury area in 1929-30, including interest and allowing credit for the value of grazing, was estimated at $1.32 per bushel. The profit per bushel averaged 30 cents as a result of the government fixed price. There was a wide variation in cost per bushel, however, among the different farms included in the study. Hired labor accounted for about 35 per cent of the total expenses, while fertilizer cost 17 per cent. White labor wages averaged $1.70 per day; regular colored labor 70 cents and extra colored labor $1.09 per day. The laborers are said to receive privileges and food approximately equal to the amount of cash received.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

In Kenya Colony the 1930-31 wheat acreage in the European districts declined about 15 per cent to around 60,000 acres, largely due to low prices of wheat. Some farmers shifted from wheat to corn. Though the colony is located on the equator wheat cultivation is possible since the land elevation is generally high and not subject to the intense tropic heat. With an already reduced acreage and wheat prices now somewhat higher as a result of depreciated exchange, further shifts in acreage are difficult to determine.

Some years ago, the price of wheat in Southern Rhodesia was fixed at about $2.90 per bushel (27 shillings 6 pence per bag) by the government and milling companies. In 1931 the price was reduced to about $1.68 per bushel (23/- per bag) compared with $1.65 (22/6d) in Union of South Africa on the grounds that Rhodesian wheat was too soft and required a large quantity of imported flour for blending in the manufacture of first quality flour. Wheat production in southern Rhodosia has been expanding under the influence of the $2.00 per bushel price and the farmers there are now reported pressing for stabilization of prices at not less than $1.82 per bushel for a number of years. If price stabilization is entered into it is quite probable, Mr. Taylor states, that wheat production will be materially increased, particularly in view of the fact that the foot and mouth disease has prevented the sale of cattle outside the Colony and farmers are in dire need of additional sources of income.

Other grains

Oats, rye, barley and kaffir corn constitute most of the other grains grown and except for the latter are unimportant. The Union of South Africa accounts for practically all of the oats, rye and barley produced in the South African countries, but these cereals continue only minor crops along side of corn and wheat. The brewing industry, however, is said to assure a ready outlay for a limited production of barley. Kaffir corn is exceedingly important among the natives, not only in the Union of South Africa, but in nearly all of the South African countries though it does not enter significantly into the trade of any of the countries. Acreage figures of kaffir corn apply generally only to production by Europeans and only signify a small part of the total acreage devoted to this crop.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 23979 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

Population and land resources in British South African countries

Country	Population			Area 1929-30	
	Europeans	Natives	Mixed and Asiatics	Total land	Cultivated crops a/
	Number	Number	Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Un. of S. Africa b/	c/1,825,527	6,303,250		302,027	d/ 8,210
Basutoland e/......	1,603	495,937	1,241	7,498	---
Swaziland e/.......	2,205	110,295	451	4,291	---
Bechuanaland Pro. e/	1,743	150,185	1,055	176,000	---
Southwest Africa...	f/ 24,115	g/ 261,117	--	206,245	h/ 42
Southern Rhodesia	b/ 49,904	h/ 965,769	h/ 3,800	96,227	i/ 372
Northern Rhodesia	b/ 13,630	e/ 979,905	--	184,320	66
Nyasaland Pro. j/..	1,462	1,210,344	k/ 669	25,600	---
Tanganyika Ter. h/.	4,500	4,107,000	15,000	233,600	---
Kenya Colony f/....	12,529	2,736,000	l/41,140	144,000	h/ 564
Uganda Pro. m/.....	1,752	3,149,000	11,613	l/ 60,160	3,300
Total British South Africa...	1,938,970	20,468,802	74,969	1,439,968	

Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria, U. of South Africa. a/ European grown only. b/ Census 1931. c/ Whites includes partly white and Asiatic persons. d/ Includes 15 specified crops, 1928-29. e/ 1921 census. f/ Census 1926. g/ Estimate of 1929. k/ Asiatics only. i/ Includes only corn, cotton, tobacco, peanuts and green manure crops. j/ 1925. h/ Estimate 1928. l/ Estimated or approximate. m/ 1927.

GRAIN: Production of various grains in British South African countries, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Country	Corn		Wheat	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Union of South Africa a/............	80,350	56,153	11,129	10,170
Basutoland a/	1,910	---	668	---
Swaziland a/........................	230	---	b/	---
Bechuanaland Protectorate a/........	c/ 3	c/ 9	b/	b/
Southwest Africa....................	d/ 55		14	---
Southern Rhodesia e/................	6,845	4,641	43	---
Northern Rhodesia e/................	720	---	32	---
Nyasaland Protectorage e/...........	f/ 53	---	1	1
Tanganyika Territory................	g/ 13	---	b/	b/
Kenya Colony........................	6,637	5,890	978	648
Uganda Protectorate.................	h/	---		---
Total British S.Africa (incomplete)	96,817			
Total - estimated.................	111,000			

Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria. a/ Including production by natives. b/ Insignificant quantity. c/ Exports only - corn and corn meal (production estimated about 100,000 bushels). d/ Reduced by drought from 259,000 bushels 1927-28. e/ Excluding production by natives. f/ Including millets. g/ Exports of corn 1929 (production estimated about 6,000,000 bushels). h/ Production unknown but estimated about 8,000,000 bushels.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

GRAIN: Acreage and production in Union of South Africa, 1922-23 to 1931-32

Year	Corn		Kaffir corn		Wheat	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres a/	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres a/	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres a/	1,000 bushels
1922-23	4,609	70,557	24	7,425	848	6,272
1923-24	3,694	40,123	288	4,390	779	5,974
1924-25	5,333	86,735	400	8,698	755	7,133
1925-26	4,044	38,984	110	2,687	968	9,211
1926-27	5,192	65,177	172	4,490	881	8,284
1927-28	4,736	68,495	193	5,729	774	5,839
1928-29	5,370	66,726	195	5,662	825	7,436
1929-30	6,290	80,350				11,129
1930-31	4,371	56,153			...	10,170
1931-32						b/12,188

Year	Oats		Rye		Barley	
	1,000 acres a/	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres a/	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres a/	1,000 bushels
1922-23	697	5,719	150	747	19	1,211
1923-24	627	6,586	137	630	92	1,043
1924-25	635	7,457	128	909	83	1,024
1925-26	634	5,476	159	890	107	1,109
1926-27	580	6,110	138	827	69	1,073
1927-28	565	5,942	107	582	58	807
1928-29	624	7,831	110	648	74	1,374
1929-30						c/ 1,646
1930-31						c/ 1,182

Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. a/ Europeans only - Producing 70 to 79 per cent of the total corn production 1925/26 to 1930-31. b/ Preliminary estimate. c/ Excluding amount grown by non-Europeans.

WHEAT: Acreage and production in Southern Rhodesia, 1924-1930

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
1924	3,337	18,237	5.5
1925	4,526	38,380	8.5
1926	4,752	39,210	8.2
1927	3,268	32,243	9.8
1928	3,272	22,957	7.0
1929	4,567	43,003	9.4
1930			

Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

GRAIN: PRODUCTION IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES, CONT'D

CORN: Production in Kenya Colony by Europeans from 1924-25 to 1930-31

Year	Area harvested	Actual production	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
1924-25	129,647	3,188,396	24.60
1925-26	155,751	2,951,012	18.95
1926-27	177,987	4,693,276	26.37
1927-28	177,009	3,886,680	21.96
1928-29	204,945	3,924,562	19.15
1929-30	206,368		
1930-31 (estimated)	198,905	3,758,210	18.89

WHEAT: Production in Kenya Colony by Europeans from 1924-25 to 1930-31

Year	Area harvested	Actual production	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
1924-25	23,996	203,555	8.48
1925-26	30,627	266,894	8.71
1926-27	46,601	401,893	8.62
1927-28	75,102	579,854	7.72
1928-29	82,951	760,462	9.17
1929-30	70,832		
1930-31 (estimated)	60,470	567,094	9.38

CORN: Acreage, production and price, Southern Rhodesia, 1920-1931 a/

Year harvested	Area	Production	Yield per acre	Price per bushel b/
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Cents
1920	173,467	4,000,356	23.0	75
1921	186,246	4,358,142	23.4	88
1922	181,729	2,365,611	13.0	50
1923	220,937	5,374,921	24.3	82
1924	231,638	3,855,900	16.6	58
1925	239,032	3,815,987	16.0	82
1926	239,662	4,975,345	20.7	68
1927	267,354	5,924,761	22.1	75
1928	295,290	4,527,117	15.3	73
1929	325,329	6,520,052	20.0	
1930	317,688	6,844,590	21.5	54
1931	273,332	4,641,000	17.0	

Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria, Union of South Africa.
a/ European farmers. b/ Average obtained by the Farmer's Cooperative, Ltd., Salisbury.

INDIA: First forecast of area sown to wheat in Punjab, 1928-1932

Year	Total India	Punjab	
		Area	Condition in 70% normal
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
1928	30,632	9,804	92
1929	30,409	10,747	94
1930	29,319	10,782	98
1931	30,364	10,709	91
1932	a/	10,758	95

Indian Trade Journal and International Institute of Agriculture bulletin.
a/ First estimate for total India will be released January 31.

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WHEAT AND RYE: Winter acreage in specified countries, 1930, 1931, and preliminary 1932

Country and crop	1930	1931	Preliminary 1932
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
WHEAT			
United States	43,630	43,149	38,682
Canada	815	560	518
Germany	3,997	4,653	4,880
Italy	11,780	11,941	a/ 12,070
Poland	3,714	3,844	b/ 3,717
Rumania	c/ 6,873	d/ 4,791	d/ 4,295
Bulgaria	2,930	2,843	2,884
Hungary	3,993	3,954	e/ 3,954
Yugoslavia	5,235	5,239	e/ 5,239
RYE			
United States	3,791	3,993	3,712
Canada	1,091	599	539
Bulgaria	614	581	558
Germany	11,463	10,609	11,112
Poland	14,409	14,123	b/ 14,179
Rumania	c/ 914	d/ 600	d/ 546

a/ Reported by a trade source. b/ Reported as 96.7 per cent of last year's acreage for wheat and 100.4 per cent of last year's acreage for rye. c/ Total winter crop. d/ Reported sown up to November 7, 1931. e/ No official figures yet available, but opinion estimates are for about the same acreage as last year.

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WHEAT: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1929-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	Harvest year 1929	Harvest year 1930	Harvest year 1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
North America:						
United States. . . .	690,108	809,668	812,573	858,160	892,271	104.0
Canada.	197,119	403,714	304,520	397,872	298,000	74.9
Other North America..	11,481	11,090	11,333	11,446	15,778	137.8
Total to date. . .	898,708	1,224,472	1,128,426	1,267,478	1,206,049	95.2
Europe:						
France.	325,644	278,997	337,252	231,119	269,630	116.7
Italy.	184,393	210,456	260,125	210,071	247,933	118.0
Spain..	130,446	146,581	154,245	146,699	134,444	91.6
Rumania.	b/158,672	96,980	99,753	130,770	127,867	97.8
Yugoslavia.	62,024	65,096	94,999	80,325	98,803	123.0
Germany.	131,274	105,962	123,062	139,217	155,545	111.7
Hungary.	71,493	68,558	74,985	84,337	69,187	82.0
Poland.	63,675	53,967	65,862	82,322	80,835	98.2
Bulgaria.	37,823	34,771	33,192	57,317	61,196	106.8
England and Wales....	55,770	52,057	47,451	39,954	35,952	90.0
Czechoslovakia. . . .	37,879	38,982	52,902	50,606	38,317	75.7
Greece.	c/ 16,273	10,620	11,434	12,048	12,228	101.5
Other Europe d/.. . .	71,207	76,258	94,881	102,015	94,533	92.7
Total to date, excluding Russia	1,346,573	1,239,285	1,450,143	1,366,800	1,426,470	104.4
North Africa:						
Algeria.	35,161	27,610	33,307	32,249	29,578	91.7
Morocco.	17,00	25,174	31,764	21,302	34,708	162.9
Other North Africa...	39,386	48,103	57,537	50,149	60,038	119.7
Total to date. . .	92,047	100,887	122,608	103,700	124,324	119.9
Asia:						
India.	351,841	344,729	320,731	390,843	347,275	88.8
Japan.	23,635	27,521	30,495	29,538	30,893	104.6
Other Asia.	10,898	22,851	25,163	27,537	22,888	83.1
Total to date. . .	386,374	395,101	376,388	447,918	401,055	89.5
Total N.H. to date.	2,723,702	2,959,745	3,077,565	3,185,896	3,157,898	99.1
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Argentina.	147,059	230,073	162,576	235,960	218,623	92.6
Australia.	90,497	136,604	126,885	213,267	170,000	79.7
Chile.	20,062	26,628	33,529	21,190		
Uruguay.	6,517	11,782	13,157	7,218		
Other S. Hemisphere. .	e/	328	978	648	567	87.5
Total S.H. to date	237,553	367,005	290,439	449,875	389,190	86.5
Grand total to date	2,961,258	3,326,750	3,368,004	3,635,771	3,547,083	97.5

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals for the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Four-year average. c/ One-year only. d/ Other Europe includes: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Malta, Scotland. e/ Not available.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago 1930	Chicago 1931	Kansas City 1930	Kansas City 1931	Minneapolis 1930	Minneapolis 1931	Winnipeg a/ 1930	Winnipeg a/ 1931	Liverpool a/ 1930	Liverpool a/ 1931	Buenos Aires b/ 1930	Buenos Aires b/ 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 7	80	72	74	64	76	79	74	67	84	75	c/70	d/52
14	74	62	69	54	69	69	64	59	77	67	c/64	c/53
21	81	60	74	55	76	70	70	60	79	67	e/62	c/50
28	79	56	72	49	74	65	64	54	76	58	e/64	c/44
Dec. 5	81	59	74	52	75	68	64	55	77	59	e/63	c/44
12	81	56	73	49	76	65	59	52	72	58	e/58	c/43
19	81	57	73	49	76	67	56	50	67	58	e/55	c/43
26	81	56	73	49	76	66	55	51	f/62	58	e/48	c/43
31	81	57	73	50	76	68	54	53	62	58	e/49	c/43
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Jan. 9	83	57	74	49	77	68	56	53	63	57	e/50	e/44
16	82	59	74	51	77	69	56	54	62	55	e/48	e/42
23	82		74		77		57		61		e/47	
30	82		73		76		58		61		e/47	

a/ Conversions October, 1931 to date at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ February futures. d/ December futures. e/ March futures. f/ December 29 price.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets 1930	All classes and grades six markets 1931	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1930	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City 1931	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1930	No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis 1931	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1930	No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis 1931	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1930	No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis 1931	Western White Seattle a/ 1930	Western White Seattle a/ 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 6	71	69	71	60	77	83	70	93	82	63	71	76
13	68	72	67	62	73	81	68	91	82	65	68	74
20	68	67	68	58	73	78	68	82	83	61	68	67
27	73	64	70	54	78	77	74	80	84	60	70	65
Dec. 4	73	62	71	54	78	77	75	78	84	58	70	64
11	74	62	72	53	79	73	76	84	85	57	68	63
18	73	62	71	53	77	74	73	82	81	58	66	64
25	72	58	70	51	76	73	72	84	82	57	65	64
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Jan. 1	71	58	69	51	75	74	72	83	81	56	66	65
8	71	59	69	52	75	74	72	86	78	57	66	64
15	73	61	71	53	78	77	73	86	79	56	66	
22	72		69		77		73		80		66	
29	71		69		76		72		76		66	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

ITALY: Wheat acreage, production and yield per acre, by departments for 1931

Departments	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	bushels
Piedmont	822	23,657	28.8
Liguria	68	1,214	17.8
Lombardy	667	24,986	37.5
Venezia Tridentina	35	790	22.6
Veneto	693	21,597	31.2
Venezia Giulia e Zara	64	1,276	19.9
Emilia	1,227	38,336	31.2
Tuscany	844	17,679	20.9
Marche	634	11,166	17.6
Umbria	363	6,955	19.2
Lazio	650	9,545	14.7
Abruzzi e Molise	858	12,254	14.3
Campania	678	10,058	14.8
Puglie	1,060	15,886	15.0
Basilicata	450	7,094	15.8
Calabrie	578	9,322	16.1
Sicily	1,935	30,491	15.8
Sardinia	450	5,631	12.5
Total Italy	12,076	248,000	20.5

Bollettino Mensile di Statistica.

ITALY: Wheat acreage and production, 1920-1931

Year	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
1920	11,383	142,312
1921	11,876	194,070
1922	11,404	161,641
1923	11,448	224,836
1924	11,283	170,144
1925	11,672	240,845
1926	12,145	220,644
1927	12,295	195,809
1928	12,263	228,598
1929	11,794	260,125
1930	11,917	210,071
1931	12,076	248,000

Official sources.

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RYE: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Countries a/	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
Acreage	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,525	3,294	93.4
Canada	117	840	992	1,448	778	53.7
Total (2)	2,353	4,320	4,323	4,973	4,072	81.9
France	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,878	1,775	94.5
Spain	1,988	1,384	1,519	1,551	1,544	99.5
Germany	12,713	11,452	11,680	11,642	10,789	92.7
Austria	1,110	938	925	926	904	97.5
Czechoslovakia	2,605	2,480	2,690	2,599	2,493	95.9
Hungary	1,608	1,608	1,623	1,611	1,530	95.0
Rumania	1,286	637	773	968	1,063	109.8
Poland	12,570	13,197	14,328	14,500	14,262	98.3
Lithuania	1,749	1,161	1,113	974	1,280	131.4
Other Europe b/	6,574	5,050	5,053	5,304	4,936	93.1
Total Europe (23)	45,298	39,807	41,640	41,954	40,576	96.7
Algeria	3	4	3	5	2	40.0
Chile	5	8	8	8	7	87.5
Argentina	85	1,194	1,291	1,322	1,378	104.2
Total to date (28)	47,744	45,333	47,265	48,262	46,035	95.4
Production	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	43,366	34,950	45,379	32,746	72.2
Canada	2,094	14,618	9,775	22,018	5,888	26.7
Total (2)	38,187	57,984	44,725	67,397	38,634	57.3
France	52,501	34,079	39,432	29,255	31,013	106.0
Spain	27,636	16,398	22,935	21,544	18,512	85.9
Germany	368,337	335,499	321,045	302,317	262,982	87.0
Austria	23,785	19,920	20,097	20,613	18,322	88.9
Czechoslovakia	63,538	70,046	70,374	68,047	50,498	74.2
Hungary	31,337	32,587	31,423	28,405	21,574	75.9
Rumania	c/ 20,644	11,483	13,266	18,288	15,747	86.1
Poland	221,836	240,545	275,964	273,923	222,822	81.3
Lithuania	24,283	18,717	22,030	25,177	16,121	64.0
Other Europe b/	142,023	118,046	121,680	130,800	108,120	82.7
Total Europe	978,920	897,320	938,246	918,370	765,711	83.4
Total above coun.	1,017,107	955,304	939,971	985,767	804,345	81.6

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals for the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Other Europe includes: England and Wales, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Denmark, Greece. Production figures do not include England and Wales, and acreage figures do not include Greece. c/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, world, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
CORN	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,818,901	2,535,386	2,060,185	2,556,863	124.1
Total No.America (3) .	2,863,023	2,909,682	2,598,393	2,120,211	2,638,467	124.4
Europe, 9 coun. prev. reptd.and unchanged ...	505,559	328,989	635,810	530,424	566,836	106.9
Spain, revised	26,548	21,374	24,793	28,843	26,403	91.5
Total Europe (10)	532,107	350,363	660,603	559,267	593,239	106.1
Africa (6)	5,776	13,015	13,825	13,710	8,388	61.2
Manchuria	b/ 39,000	68,532	63,314	62,554	67,418	107.8
Syria and Lebanon,rev...	b/ 1,400	2,402	1,792	1,071	1,376	128.5
Total Asia (2)	b/ 40,400	70,934	65,106	63,625	68,794	108.1
Total N.Hemis. (21) ..	3,441,306	3,343,994	3,337,927	2,756,813	3,308,888	120.0
Java and Madura	b/ 42,000	76,496	62,067	78,611	76,800	97.7
Total above coun. (22)	3,483,306	3,420,490	3,399,994	2,835,424	3,385,688	119.4
Est.world total excluding Russia	4,138,000	4,283,000	4,251,000	3,817,000		
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	357,487	280,242	304,601	198,965	65.3
Notal N. America (2)	230,087	493,878	332,555	439,761	266,937	60.7
Europe, 25 coun.prev. reptd.and unchanged ...	617,256	653,481	721,687	649,953	602,892	92.8
Spain, revised	74,689	81,740	97,339	103,922	90,727	87.3
Total Europe (26)	691,945	735,221	819,026	753,875	693,619	92.0
Africa (6)	105,667	117,625	115,428	92,433	101,522	109.8
Asia, 2 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged ..	128,027	115,634	117,986	112,317	118,383	105.4
Syria and Lebanon,rev.	b/ 5,000	13,705	23,865	22,621	14,193	62.7
Total Asia (3)	133,027	129,339	141,851	134,938	132,576	98.2
Total N.Hemis. (37) ..	1,160,726	1,476,063	1,456,860	1,421,007	1,194,654	84.1
Southern Hemis. (2) ...	4,473	16,918	16,399	14,276	18,988	133.0
Total above coun. (39)	1,165,199	1,492,981	1,473,259	1,435,283	1,213,642	84.6
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	1,424,000	1,702,000	1,724,000	1,672,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,439,407	1,118,414	1,277,764	1,112,142	87.0
Total N.America (2) ..	1,495,097	1,919,820	1,418,930	1,727,359	1,464,088	84.8
Europe,27 coun. prev. reptd.and unchanged ...	1,793,997	1,810,048	1,918,303	1,587,207	1,615,984	101.8
Spain, revised	29,110	35,609	45,812	49,995	41,670	83.3
Yugoslavia, revised	33,516	25,236	24,166	19,634	18,242	92.9
Total Europe (25)	1,856,623	1,810,048	1,988,281	1,656,836	1,675,896	101.2
Africa (3)	17,631	18,727	21,643	20,985	16,482	78.5
Syria and Lebanon,rev...	175	522	718	547	570	104.2
Total N.Hemis.(31) ...	3,369,526	3,749,117	3,429,572	3,405,727	3,157,036	92.7
Southern Hemis.(2)	55,531	67,701	72,170	56,151	68,581	122.1
Total above coun.(33)	3,425,057	3,816,818	3,501,742	3,461,878	3,225,617	93.2
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	3,601,000	3,949,000	3,650,000	3,600,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1931-32, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1929-30	1930-31 b/	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	July 1 to and incl.	1930-31	1931-32
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	21,544	10,390	9	5	40	Jan. 9	5,904	3,482
Canada	6,396	16,603				Nov. 30	1,810	8,051
Argentina	5,990	11,614	c/ 42	c/ 133		Jan. 2	3,425	c/1,667
Danube countries c/	66,092	70,492	208	917		Jan. 2	50,508	22,858
Total	100,022	109,099					61,647	36,058
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	7,966	3,123	6	5	11	Jan. 9	1,638	3,182
Canada	4,694	10,557				Nov. 30	2,865	7,012
Argentina	20,181	44,943	c/ 341	c/ 410		Jan. 2	c/17,374	c/16,819
Danube countries c/	1,453	2,496	20	0		Jan. 2	1,940	497
Total	34,294	61,119					23,817	27,510
	Exports for year		Shipments 1931-32, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1929-30	1930-31 b/	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1930-31	1931-32
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning Nov. 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	8,527	3,119	4	0	18	Jan. 9	198	606
Danube countries c/	49,817	15,849	823	2,409		Jan. 2	5,760	7,766
Argentina	172,017	355,660	c/5,107	c/3,685	c/6,342	Jan. 9	45,995	c/79,427
Union of South Africa d/ ..	30,120	8,143	171	471		Jan. 2	2,914	3,771
Total	260,481	382,771					54,867	91,570
United States imports	1,262	928					Nov. 298	Nov. 45

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Trade sources.
d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.				
Oct. 16	82	38	78	35	44	25	46	26	36	23	50	48
23	81	38	78	37	42	27	44	28	36	23	53	49
30	76	38	76	39	40	33	42	33	36	24	52	49
Nov. 6	70	42	73	44	36	34	38	34	32	26	46	50
13	70	44	73	45	35	33	36	34	31	27	47	51
					Dec.	Dec.	Feb.	Jan.				
20	69	44	71	44	33	32	34	33	32	27	49	49
27	74	42	76	41	35	32	38	32	35	26	49	52
Dec. 4	75	39	76	38	35	30	40	31	36	24	52	51
11	72	37	73	36	36	28	39	29	35	25	47	51
18	69	37	69	36	34	29	36	29	32	25	45	51
			May	May	Jan.	Jan.		Feb.				
25	64	36	69	40	32	32	33	30	32	25	45	49
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Jan 1	63	37	68	41	30	29	31	30	31	25	44	50
								Mar.				
8	68	37	73	41	31	28	32	31	33	25	46	50

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

GERMANY: Farm stocks, total and available for sale, December 15, 1930 and 1931

Crop	Production	Total stocks on farms		Available for sale	
	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bush.	Per cent	1,000 bush.
December 15, 1931					
Winter wheat	134,809	38	51,227	30	40,443
Spring wheat	20,737	67	13,894	55	11,405
Winter rye	259,497	41	106,394	17	44,114
Winter barley	23,272	27	6,283	4	931
Spring barley	115,350	54	62,289	33	38,066
Oats	427,479	69	294,961	16	68,397
Potatoes	1,611,797	56	902,606	17	274,005
December 15, 1930					
Winter wheat	126,622	44	55,714	35	44,318
Spring wheat	12,595	68	8,565	54	6,801
Winter rye	298,936	53	158,536	28	83,702
Winter barley	21,829	28	6,112	4	873
Spring barley	109,540	48	52,579	27	29,576
Oats	389,688	73	284,472	20	77,938
Potatoes	1,730,585	58	1,003,739	18	311,505

Reported by the German Farm Council.

BUTTER: Exports from principal exporting countries, 1929 and 1930

Country	1930		1929	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
	1,000 pounds	Per cent	1,000 pounds	Per cent
Denmark	372,553	31.34	350,615	30.71
New Zealand	209,768	17.65	183,637	16.09
Australia	126,407	10.63	102,915	9.02
Holland	92,393	7.77	104,324	9.14
Sweden	58,856	4.95	54,976	4.82
Ireland	58,814	4.95	62,836	5.50
Argentina	48,865	4.11	37,547	3.29
Latvia	40,631	3.42	32,624	2.86
Finland	37,725	3.17	36,610	3.21
Estonia	31,010	2.61	27,247	2.39
Poland	26,713	2.25	33,248	2,91
England	21,027	1.77	14,839	1.30
Lithuania	16,219	1.36	9,004	0.79
Russia (9 months)	15,077	1.27	56,096	4.91
France	12,094	1.02	16,722	1.46
Austria	4,112	0.35	2,211	0.19
Hungary	3,430	0.29	1,190	0.10
United States	2,648	0.22	2,877	0.25
Other countries	7,332	0.62	8,201	0.72
Total	1,188,641	100.00	1,141,632	100.00

International Institute of Agriculture.

BUTTER: Imports into principal importing countries, 1929 and 1930

Country	1930		1929	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
	1,000 pounds	Per cent	1,000 pounds	Per cent
England	764,771	64.51	716,482	64.07
Germany	293,558	24.76	296,225	26.49
Canada	38,605	3.27	35,928	3.21
Belgium	22,412	1.89	9,559	0.85
Switzerland	18,785	1.58	16,649	1.49
France	12,923	1.09	9,753	0.87
Java and Madura (11 months)	7,158	0.60	7,101	0.64
Holland	4,396	0.37	4,469	0.40
Ireland	3,391	0.29	4,541	0.41
Algeria	3,232	0.27	2,207	0.20
Italy	3,115	0.26	1,909	0.17
United States	2,471	0.21	2,773	0.25
Other countries	10,675	0.90	10,613	0.95
Total	1,185,492	100.00	1,118,209	100.00

International Institute of Agriculture.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on January 15, 1932 with comparisons

Description	1931					1932		1931
	December					January		Jan.
	4 a/	11 a/	18 a/	24 a/	31 a/	8 a/	15 a/	16
PRICES	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American								
Middling	7.15	7.20	7.24	7.57	7.61	7.56	7.86	10.97
Low Middling	6.87	6.99	7.03	b/7.32	8.47	7.27	7.57	10.06
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis	10.01	10.09	10.03	10.09	9.95	9.99	10.53	16.63
Upper	7.83	8.11	8.17	8.35	8.33	8.51	8.87	12.69
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara	7.01	6.99	7.03	7.36	7.47	7.34	7.71	11.07
Sao Paulo	7.01	6.99	7.03	7.36	7.47	7.48	7.86	11.07
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good)	6.46	6.70	6.57	7.00	7.09	7.23	7.67	8.23
Oomra #1, Fine	6.42	6.66	6.53	6.96	7.10	7.19	7.63	7.73
Sind (Fully good)	6.01	6.70	6.11	6.38	6.54	6.62	7.04	6.71
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	9.30	9.27	9.33	9.72	9.80	9.68	10.11	13.20
Mitafifi	9.04	8.98	9.05	9.30	9.18	9.21	9.44	12.67

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.
a/ Current exchange basis. b/ Quotation is for December 23.

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EXCHANGE RATES: Daily values in New York of specified currencies, week ended January 16, 1932 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1932					
			January					
			11	12	13	14	15	16
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina b/	Peso	96.48	58.54	58.16	58.63	58.18	58.23	58.19
Canada	Dollar	100.00	84.02	84.23	84.09	84.00	84.33	84.62
China	Shang.tael	-	32.54	32.75	32.78	33.10	33.27	32.94
China	Mex. dollar	-	23.50	23.56	23.66	23.84	24.19	23.78
Denmark	Krone	26.80	18.60	18.74	18.75	18.83	19.11	19.19
England	Pound	486.66	338.20	340.93	340.80	345.62	348.60	348.97
France	Franc	3.92	3.93	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.94
Germany	Reichmark	23.82	23.60	23.63	23.65	23.69	23.71	23.72
Italy	Lira	5.26	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.06	5.05	5.06
Japan	Yen	49.85	35.55	35.70	35.80	36.12	37.63	37.09
Mexico	Peso	49.85	39.39	39.75	39.78	39.62	39.54	39.54
Netherlands	Guilder	40.20	40.10	40.13	40.11	40.09	40.12	40.23
Norway	Krone	26.80	18.48	18.58	18.57	18.68	18.90	18.97
Spain	Peseta	19.30	8.43	8.44	8.43	8.43	8.43	3.44
Sweden	Krona	26.80	18.94	19.05	19.04	19.13	19.28	19.34

Federal Reserve Board.
a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Quotations are for gold pesos; paper pesos (m/n) computed at 44 per cent of gold exchange rate.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Jan. 9, 1930-31 and 1931-32
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Jan. 9, 1931 and 1932--

Commodity	July 1 - Jan. 9		Week ending			
	1930-31	1931-32	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	55,837	59,522	1,631	641	1,068	880
Wheat flour b/	33,948	22,964	761	860	400	479
Rye	102	42	--	--	--	--
Corn	1,303	1,488	15	4	--	18
Oats	761	1,978	27	6	5	11
Barley a/	5,904	3,482	46	9	5	40
	Jan. 1 - Jan. 9					
	1931	1932				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds			1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders, incl Wiltshire sides	989	602			155	447
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	2,626	1,503			762	740
Lard	18,143	25,274			12,630	12,644
Pickled pork	189	237			34	203

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 287,000 bushels, flour 45,900 barrels, from San Francisco barley 40,000 bushels, rice 3,910,000 pounds.
b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments, July 1 to and incl. Jan. 9	
	1929-30 (Rev.)	1930-31 (Prel.)	Dec.26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	317,248	367,768	4,272	5,921	5,249	217,408	179,602
Canada, 4 markets b/	193,380	270,168	1,979	2,852	2,803	181,328	126,779
United States	149,758	132,276	1,501	1,468	1,359	89,785	82,486
Argentina	164,984	118,712	2,448	1,434	1,489	25,344	42,059
Australia	64,376	144,512	3,364	1,524	3,462	42,580	56,764
Russia c/	5,672	92,520	1,256	272	512	72,704	67,152
Danube and Bulgaria c/	18,384	15,128	624	728	312	10,792	32,072
British India d/	1,936	5,808	0	0	0	5,640	616
Total e/	572,600	744,448	11,964	9,379	11,024	374,468	378,255
Total European ship.a/	476,096	614,488	8,448	--	--	317,944	291,208
Total ex-European ship.a/	138,688	172,600	3,984	--	--	65,580	90,728

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1929-30 were 1,847,893 bushels; for 1930-31 were 420,099 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Jan. 15, 1931	Jan. 7, 1932	Jan. 14, 1932
	Cents	Cents a/	Cents a/
New York, 92 score	28.00	25.50	23.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	26.00	17.27	16.27
Berlin, la quality	28.31	21.91	20.79
London:			
Danish	28.25	19.33	18.64
Dutch, unsalted	30.20	24.51	24.28
New Zealand	24.98	15.30	15.44
New Zealand, unsalted	25.64	17.50	18.02
Australian	23.68	15.30	15.20
Australian, unsalted	24.34	16.74	16.92
Argentine, unsalted	24.12	15.22	15.36
Siberian	b/	b/	b/

a/ Conversions to U.S. currency at prevailing rate of exchange. b/ No quotation.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Jan. 14, 1931	Jan.6, 1932 a/	Jan.13, 1932
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	74,114	55,389	75,862
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	11.89	8.59	8.09
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	10.91	8.03	7.83
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,746	9,921	17,880
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard b/	$ per 100 lbs.	c/	d/	7.61
American short cut green hams	"	20.42	d/	10.78
American green bellies	"	16.08	d/	e/
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	14.09	d/	8.08
Canadian green sides	"	e/	e/	e/

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Friday quotations. c/ Nominal.
d/ No cable over holidays. e/ No quotation.

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